HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1820. No. 38.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

For Clean Old BRASS.

R. Huntington.

October 18. 36—

NOTICE.

THE firm of *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsobrook.

Hillsborough, October 10 35—

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election will be held on Thursday the 9th day of November next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, and the several places for holding elections in Orange county, for the purpose of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the four years ensuing the fourth of March next. All those having the right of suffrage are requested to attend.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Hillsborough, October 9. 35—

CAVALRY ORDERS.

THE Troops attached to the Hillsborough and Haw-Fields regiments will appear, equipped agreeably to law, at regimental muster, at ten o'clock on the 27th instant, at the house of John Long, esq.

By order of the Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas Bilbo. } Captains.
John C. Russel, }

October 9. 35—

FRANKLIN HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true *Franklin Economical style*, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the $3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand *unrivalled* for *cheapness, durability*, and *beauty*, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of *Franklin*, to whose *genius* and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their *Superfine Water Proof Beavers*, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become oxy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35—3m

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N C a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28. 34—3w‡

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of *JOHN R. CUMMING & Co.* having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W Bruce, who is hereby fully authorised to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33—3w

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of *THEOPHILUS THOMPSON*, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, *Admr.*

Sept. 27. 34—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain John T. Ray, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN M'CAULY, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 16, 1820. 33—3t

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 7. 18—tf

THE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggons, both large and small,

which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit.

Young & Turner.

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement. Y. & T.

Sept. 20. 33—

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

Sept. 18. 33—3w

FOR SALE,

A handsome mahogany Secretary,

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31—

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough,

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32—tf

BLANKS

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions,	Appeal bonds,
Ca. Sa.	Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and	Witness' tickets, su-
county court,	perior and county
Executions, do.	court.
Subpœnas, do.	Juror's tickets, do.
Sheriff's Deeds,	Indictments,
Prosecution Bonds,	Commissions,
Marriage bonds and	Executions for militia
licences,	fines, &c. &c.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town lots of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 24. 30—4w

Rural Economy.

From the American Farmer.

BURNT CLAY.

Judging from the favourable manner in which our subscribers have received all that has been hitherto published concerning the burning of clay—we venture to submit the following account of minute and accurate experiments with clay ashes, in comparison with some other manures—we do not give it now for want of other equally interesting materials, but that we suppose the reader would like to have it in connection with the papers on the same subject, to the end, that as far as can be, he may arrive at once to a thorough understanding of the nature and the merits of the subject.

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Experiments on the efficacy of Burnt Clay, as a manure, by the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D. D. of Hollanden house, near Tonbridge.

(*From the transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*)

The gold medal was voted to the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, D. D. for this communication. For some years past, I have been in the practice of using soot and wood-ashes, as top-dressings, but never to much extent, from the difficulty of procuring them in any considerable quantity. In the spring of this year, (1819) I was enabled to obtain soot sufficient to top-dress between five and six acres—part pasture and part arable, after the rate of fifty bushels per acre: and wood ashes sufficient for the same quantity of ground, after the rate of 100 bushels per acre, the prime cost of the soot was 9d per bushel, but as I had to fetch it from some distance, I calculate the price of it when brought home, 1s. per bushel. The wood ashes were 4 d. per bushel; but as they lay nearer home, I recon the carriage at 1 d. per acre. The expense, therefore, of top-dressing with each of these articles, was the same, viz. 2l. 10s. per acre. The object of my experiment this year, was to compare burnt clay, soot, and wood ashes. —I top-dressed about 7 acres after the rate of 20 cart loads per acre, each cart load being about 20 bushels. I must here observe that when I first began the burning of clay, I found it a very difficult and expensive business: but I have latterly contrived a method of performing the operation at a very cheap rate. It does not now cost me more than 9d per cart load, fuel included, provided the weather is not unfavourable, so that the expense of this manure does not exceed 25s. per acre.

The soil on which these top-dressings were applied, was a cold, wet, tenacious clay.—The crops on which they were tried, were Swedish turnips, the common turnips, Kohlrabi turnip-rooted cabbage, potatoes, Mangel Wurtzel, barley and beans.

On the 15th September, I measured off fifty square yards of Swedish turnips, under each top dressing, and fifty square yards, which had not been top-dressed, their respective weights were as follow, viz

			ton.	cwt.	lb.
Burned clay,	580lbs.	per acre	25	2	20
Soot,	546 do.	do.	22	12	2
Wood ashes,	398 do.	do.	16	12	52
No top-dressing,	235 do.	do.	10	3	12

Saying the value of the turnips at only 5s. per ton, (and they certainly are worth more) the burned clay exceeds the soot in value of crop per acre, 7s. 6d, by saving in prime cost 1l. 15s—total, 2l. 2s. 6d.;—the superiority of burned clay over wood ashes is nearly 8 1-2d, to the value of which, if the saving in prime cost is added, the superiority will be 3l. 17s 6d.—The superiority of burned clay over that which had no top-dressing, will, in money (deducting the expense of burning the clay) be 4l. 7. 6d.

I must here observe that the great disparity between the turnips which were top-dressed, and those which were not, must not be attributed altogether, to the fertilizing properties of substances employed, but in a considerable degree to the protection they afforded the young plants from the depredation of the fly—this will appear by the subsequent experiments on the Kholrabi and the common turnip. The Kholrabi plants destroyed by the fly, were replaced from a seed-bed. As the transplanting was performed in a showery time, none of them failed. The common turnip was sown during the same favourable weather, and escaped the fly altogether.

On the seventeenth of October, I measured off 50 square yards of potatoes, top-dressed, with burned clay, &c. The results were as follow, viz:

	bush.	pecks		bush.
Burned clay,	5	0	per acre	480
Soot,	4	3	do.	456
Wood ashes,	5	2	do.	432
No top-dressing,	4	0	do.	340

On the fourth of November, the results of similar experiments on Kholrabi, were as follow, viz:—

	lb.		ton	cwt.	lb.
Burned clay,	160	per acre	6	17	20
Soot,	138	do.	4	18	32
Wood ashes,	114	do.	4	17	30
No top-dressing,	93	do.	4	7	48

In my experiments on Reynold's turnip rooted cabbage, and mangel wurtzel, I was completely defeated; in the one case, the seed which I had by me for many years, had outlived its power of vegetation; and in the other case (the Mangel wurtzel) it had never acquired that power; the cold wet season of last summer not suffering it to ripen.

Having only half an acre of barley, I divided it into four equal parts, not having conveniency in my small barn to keep the produce of each by itself—I kept an account of the number of sheaves that each part produced, when the whole was threshed out, I divided the grain that it yielded, which amounted to two quarters into four parts, proportionate to the number of sheaves reaped from each division.

	sheaves	bush.	peck	qrs.	bush.
Burned clay,	126	4	2 per acre	4	4
Soot,	121	more than 4	1 ra. more than	4	2
Wood ashes	117	less than 4	1 ra. less than	4	2
No top-dress'g.	84	3	0	3	0

It must be observed that the barley was sown in alternate rows with beans, so that, in fact, the space occupied by the barley ought not to be reckoned more than a quarter of an acre, as one half the ground produced a crop of beans, of the result of the experiment on the beans, I am not able to speak, as they unluckily, when put into the barn, got intermixed with others.

November 6th—the result of the experiment with common turnips, was as follows, viz.

	lb.		ton	cwt.	lb.
Burned clay,	296	per acre	6	7	54
Soot,	292	do.	6	5	36
Wood ashes	293	do.	6	5	36
No top-dressing,	276	do.	5	16	76

Why the result of this last experiment should vary so much from the preceding ones, I am at a loss to conjecture. Had I not paid the most minute personal attention, to every individual part of the experiments, from their commencement to their final measuring off and weighing the produce, I might suspect, indeed, that my directions had been deviated from or neglected; but as this could not possibly have been the case, the result of this last experiment must be set down as one of the many anomalies that are perpetually arising to baffle human ingenuity to account for.

Of the experiments on grass lands, I had no convenient way of judging but by the eye; as far as the eye could decide, the burned clay was, without question, the superior; and the soot, as in all the other experiments, except the last, was evidently more powerful than the wood ashes.

It is singular that in the neighborhood where I reside, the farmers hold soot in very light estimation, but have a very high opinion of wood ashes, an opinion which these experiments may tend to rectify.—Burned clay, it will clearly appear by these diversified experiments, has the most decided advantage over the other two substances in every respect; its immediate effect is greater; its original cost is less, and in durability it admits not of a comparison. It is universally admitted, that wherever burned clay has been applied on a cold, wet adhesive soil, it makes an immediate alteration in the texture of it, rendering it dry and friable so as to admit of its being worked off at almost all seasons. I gave a dressing of burned clay to a small piece of ground, between seven and eight years ago, the effect of which is visible to this day, and probably will be for some years to come.

Burned clay has been used as manure in Ireland with the greatest success for at least a century past; has been introduced into Scotland with equal success within the last ten years; and it is now beginning to get footing in England, where, possibly this paper, should it be sanctioned by the approbation of the Society of Arts, &c. may help to accelerate its adoption; as soon as it becomes universally established, we may date a new, and indeed, a brilliant era in the history and progress of British husbandry. This is not said at random, but from a confident persuasion, in which the opinions of some of our best agriculturalists will bear me out, that the judicious application of burned clay on soils to which it is adapted, will in a few years double their present value.

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From the New England Farmer.

MANURE FROM SWINE;

HOW TO INCREASE THE QUANTITY.

The dung of swine is very rich and fat manure, and so cold as to ferment very slowly. It is so rich and oily as to be double in value to neats dung. It will render the most dry and hungry soils exceedingly fruitful in a wettish season, as I have found by experience. It resists the ill effects of drought, and does most service in a hot country. By its steady and gradual supply of a rich nourishment, it is peculiarly adapted for the growing of hops, pumpkins, running beans, and every plant which has long vines. Nothing can equal it for the growing of potatoes: it has produced me more than a peck in a hill on the poorest hungry sands; or rather, I might say, *straw only a little impregnated with the dung of hogs* has done it. This is so strong a manure, that it answers well when mixed with a large proportion of earth, weeds, straw, or other bibulous substances. It is almost incredible how great a quantity of good manure may be obtained, by supplying a hog-stye with rubbish to mix with the dung. I have heard of forty loads of manure being made in a year, by means of one hog-stye, and I have no doubt of its being practicable.

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From the Albany Plough Boy.

THE FRUITERY.

The months of April and May are a precious season for the farmer; a few hours work judiciously applied at this season, will, in a short time double the value of your garden, nursery and orchard. *By ingrafting*, your meanest fruit trees, and nursery stocks, may be changed into the very choicest variety of the apple or pear, and your profit and pleasure increased an hundred fold. The operation is very simple and easy:—Take cuttings from the tree you wish to increase; these should be young and healthy wood of the last year's growth—cut them into grafts about 6 inches long; with a sharp knife cut the lower end of each, on one side, with slope to point, and it is ready for inserting; with a strong knife or saw cut off the limb or stock you wish to change—pare the cut smooth and even—and from the top make a cut downward one inch long through the bark, then raise the bark gently on each side, and put in the lower end of the graft, the cut or flat side next the wood, tie it in firm, and with some well worked clay, cover the wound; with a rag and string secure the clay to its place, and the operation is done. By this easy and cheap operation, the value of our orchards, nurseries and fruiteries may be increased almost without trouble or expense.

EXPERIENCE.

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Additional quantity of Milk to be gained by keeping Milk Cows in the House.

In the management of cows, a warm stable is highly necessary; and currying them like horses, not only affords them pleasure, but makes them give their milk more freely. They ought always to be kept clean, lie dry and have plenty of good sweet water to drink. Cows treated in this manner, have given two gallons of milk at a time, when within two days of calving.

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From the Petersburgh Intelligencer.

AGRICULTURE IN ITALY.

With the exception of China, perhaps there is no country so essentially agricultural as Italy. This kingdom is neither a manufacturing or commercial state—yet she supports more than 17 millions of inhabitants, or about 1237 to a square league—a population much more numerous than that of either England or France. It is her agriculture alone which does this—and which has laid the foundation of those splendid cities which crowd her plains. Under a wise and beneficent government, although the agriculture of Italy might never raise her to the elevated rank she once possessed—still it would greatly advance her internal happiness and prosperity, and contibute to her national importance. The climate, the productions, the mode of cultivation in Italy, all so nearly resemble those of Virginia, and the other southern states, as to make Italian husbandry a subject of interesting inquiry.—The productions of the farm are nearly similar—the Italian Metayers bear a strong resemblance to our Negro slaves—the disagreements lie chiefly in the greater fertility of the alluvial soil of Italy, and the superiority of the Italian plans of farming.

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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

A bonnet, made by Miss Sophia Woodhouse, of Wethersfield, of the grass commonly called spear grass, in imitation of Leghorns, was exhibited last week, at the Cattle Show at Hartford, Con. It is said to be equal, in fineness, to No. 39's imported from Leghorn, and was purchased at auction, by a gentleman from Philadelphia, at thirty dollars.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, October 18.

By the arrival of the ship Cortes captain De Cost, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have received from our attentive correspondents complete files of London papers to September 9th, the Observer of the 10th, and the Liverpool papers and prices current to September 11th. In the Courier we have a regular account from our last date of the proceedings in the queen's trial to Saturday evening, Sept. 9th, the last account that could b brought by this vessel.

The speech of the solicitor general, in summing up the evidence in support of the bill of pains and penalties, occupies more than eight closely printed columns in the Courier. On the 6th, the counsel for the crown gave notice that they would move for the postponement of the proceedings against the queen for a few days. until he could produce certain witnesses whom he expected from the continent. The consideration of the matter was postponed until the next day, that the attorney general might introduce his affidavits in support of the motion On the morning of the 7th, he gave notice, that he had received despatches from Italy, from which it appeared that the witnesses could not arrive in London within the time mentioned, and he therefore withdrew his application.

On the 7th of Sept., the evidence in support of the bill of pains and penalties having closed, the solicitor general summed up on the same side, in a very long and elaborate argument.

The counsel on the part of the queen were informed, that on the following day, they would be called on to state in what manner they proposed to proceed in the queen's defence. The rest of the day was taken up in discussing various subjects; and on the 9th, the queen's counsel informed the house that a short time would be necessary to prepare her defence. The house ordered the trial to be postponed till the 3d of Oct at which time the hearing on the part of the queen was to commence.

Our last intelligence brought the trial down to the reading of the letters of the witness Louisa Dumont—these letters are contained in the Courier of the 4th. After the reading of the letters, the witness underwent a further examination by the solicitor general, peers, &c.

On Monday, Sept. 4th, a fresh witness was examined by the name of Luigi Cadili. He was examined by Mr. Parke.

Alessandre Pinelli was the next witness.—He is an ornamental painter. After him came Antonio Sianchi, Giovanni Lucinni, Francisco Jossino, Ginseppe Galli, Ginseppe Gourgianli, and Juiseppe Sacchi who occupied the house of lords until the evening of the 11th, when the attorney general closed his case by summing up in support of the bill.

Here the evidence on the part of the crown closed. After the witnesses on the part of the crown had been gone through, Theodore Majocchi underwent another cross examination by Mr. Brougham. After he had finished, the attorney general said "am I to understand that the queen's attorney general does not contemplate any further cross examination at any time?" To which Mr. Brougham answered, "at no time."

The solicitor then commenced summing up. At the conclusion, the trial was postponed to the 3d of October, to give the queen's counsel time to prepare for her majesty's defence.

The London Courier of the 8th of Sept., states that at the latest dates the greatest tranquility prevailed throughout France.

The emperor of Russia on his return to Ostrachow, on the 15th of August, made a narrow escape just as he was getting out of a boat, a violent thunder storm arose, the lightning struck the house in which he was to lodge, and deprived the niece of the owner of the use of her hands and feet.

Addresses continue to be sent from all parts of England.

H. M. S. Sappho captured on 13th and 14th ult. near Broadhaven, on the west coast of Ireland, the two smuggling vessels, viz. the Clinton schooner, of New York, Hicks, master, 84 tons burthen, laden with 557 bales of tobacco, some crapes, silks, and tea; and the Liberty sloop, of New York, Natvig, master, 72 tons burthen, laden with 450 bales of tobacco.

STATE OF FRANCE.

The French papers are nearly taken up with English affairs. We can collect but little from them of the true character of the alleged conspiracy at Paris. It is said to have had ramifications as far as Cambray, and new arrests daily took place; yet the names and precise scheme of the conspirators do not appear to have transpired. The London Times of the 31st August, denies that marshal Soult is among the persons seized or suspected. He is not even hinted at in the French journals. They speak of tumults at Brest of sufficient importance to [illegible] office of the government. Some royal functionaries and ministerial members of the chamber of deputies were grossly insulted in that city, and the national guard, when summoned to repress the disorder, rather countenanced than checked the rioters. The affair grew out of the famed disputes about the election law, which have produced another event worthy of being mentioned; we mean the trial of the celebrated Abbe de Pradt, Archbishop of Malines, for a seditious pamphlet. It took place at Paris, in the court of assizes, on the 28th of August. The archbishop appeared at the bar, amid an unprecedented crowd of anxious spectators, in his ecclesiastical habit, with the episcopal cross and the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, hanging on his breast.—He took his seat in an armed chair prepared for him, and when the attorney general had concluded his opening speech as prosecutor, the Abbe rose and pronounced an energetic harangue in his own defence, seasoned with doctrines as bold and liberal as those of his unlucky pamphlet. His lawyer, Mr. Dupin, an advocate eminent for eloquence, followed, and in the course of an able argument, paid a splendid tribute to the patriotic services and copious writings of his reverend client. The commencement of his speech deserves to be quoted.

"If any thing could attest, more strongly than another, the progress of modern philosophy and constitutional ideas, it would assuredly be the presence of an archbishop in this place as a culprit. Formerly such an event would have roused and called up the whole church. Rome would have appealed to the privileges of his sacred character to escape from vulgar jurisdiction," &c.

The contrast is, indeed, curious and signal.—After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict of acquittal. The archbishop was greeted with loud plaudits, and immediately encompassed by a multitude of exulting friends, to whose congratulations he replied, "My children, I have suffered much for a month, but that I do not regret. This is the most glorious moment of my life." Whoever knows the character of the writing prelate will smile at the scene, and understand the folly of the government in making him, at his age, 62, and with his temper, the object of a prosecution. He will avenge himself by emblazoning his triumph every three months in a new pamphlet.

National Gaz.

From the Democratic Press.

A gentleman, upon whose veracity and memory we can rely with confidence, has just informed us, that he has read an Italian letter, dated at Verona, August 1, of which the following is the substance:

The day before the letter was written the son of the governor of Verona, was playing at billiards with the son of the Austrian commander-in-chief, when the Italian, by accident, struck one of the balls over the table, and it struck the son of the Austrian general in the forehead, and raised a small lump. The young men however, shook hands, and parted friends. On the return of the governor's son to his father, he told what had happened; whereupon his father advised him to tender an apology to the commander-in-chief. In obedience to the opinion of his father, the young Italian repaired to head quarters, to apologise to the commander-in-chief. Instead of accepting his apology, the Austrian general ordered the young Italian to be tied up, and to receive 50 strokes of a stick. The last blow struck the youth dead. The moment his father heard of this barbarous act, he took his sword, proceeded to head quarters and ran the Austrian general through the body. The Austrian troops were immediately beat to arms—the people rallied round their governor, and the two parties were left fighting when the letter which our friend saw, was sent off.

Paris, Aug. 10.

A dreadful misfortune, or rather a succession of shocking accidents, took place the last month, at Fleurala-Riveriere, in the Canton Epernay. M. Poisson, who was about to quit a farm at Hounges, in the canton of Fismes, to return to his native country, in a moment of impatience, struck a disobedient young shepherd in so unhappy a manner that he killed him. In despair of this involuntary murder, Poisson came to own it to his wife, who prevented him from shooting himself with a pistol. He disappeared some moments after. His wife being uneasy went in search of him, called him in vain; and recollecting the well, from the circumstance of the father of M. Poisson having drowned himself in it, she laid on the ground her nursing infant, and looking into the well, discovered the body of her husband—threw herself into the water and was drowned with him. At the same time the child who was laid down at some distance, was eaten up by a sow who was ranging about the yard.

Seventeen Days Later.

New-York, Oct. 22.

The British ship Mars, captain Mitchell, came into this port yesterday, in the very short passage of 22 days from Liverpool.

By this vessel, the editors of the New York Gazette have received a Liverpool paper of the 27th of September, and files of London papers to the 26th.

The house of commons, pursuant to adjournment, met on the 18th of Sept. and were further adjurned to the 17th of October.

At Oxford the houses of the publishers of the Oxford Herald, were attacked by a furious mob—nearly all the windows, and many of the frames, were broken, hardly a room being left in an habitable state. The publishers narrowly escaped with their lives.—This outrage was occasioned by the Herald taking the side of the government against the queen.

The duchess de Berri was in the last state of pregnancy. At Paris, on the 17th of September, the Dames de la Halle, were admitted to present to her royal highness the cradle which is destined for the hopes of the French nation. The count Decaze conducted them into her august presence. The cradle is in imitation of the moment when the waters had subsided; the prow is surmounted by a dove with the olive branch. The whole is skilfully and beautifully executed.

All was tranquil at Madrid—and in Naples.

Died at Paris, marshal Kellerman duke of Valmy, and marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzic.

The revolution in Portugal is confirmed by the London papers. The particulars are similar to those already published. One of the Paris editors, speaking on this subject, says "the revolutionary plague continues its ravages," and then goes on with the details of occurrences in Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Sicily. It is added, that 20,000 men were on their march from Spain to assist the Portuguese insurgents.

Witnesses in favor of the queen, had arrived in London from Italy.

The queen had offered her portrait to the common council of the city of London, which has been accepted, and the thanks of the court ordered to be conveyed to her majesty by the lord mayor.

The queen has accepted the imperial Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly, as her residence.

The emperor Alexander, by an imperial mandate, has granted a portion of land on the banks of the Azoph, to converted Jews, exempting them from taxes and military service. Upwards of 60 familes had gone there.

A singular suicide had occurred at Paris. A man, who, with others, was looking at the bear called Martin, in the king's garden, availed himself of the moment when the keeper turned his back, and jumped into the den. He was instantly torn to pieces.

Trade between America and France.

American vessels arrived and expected at British out posts with cargoes intended for France, have been permitted by his majesty's treasurer to land their cargoes at such out posts, under the warehousing act, pro tempore, in consequence of the heavy tonnage duty in France having caused the parties to suspend their original intention as to destination.

The Portuguese minister at the court of the Netherlands, has sent a circular to all the Portuguese consuls, in which he says, that the events which have taken place in Portugal, oblige him, till the re-establishment of good order, to cease delivering and countersigning passports for that kingdom.

The London Traveller of the 20th Sept. states, that lord Castlereagh is reported to have had said in the British house of commons on Monday evening, that if the whole proceeding against the queen were a conspiracy, no person would be more willing to get at the fact than himself.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 18th says—"There is some reason to hope that the present pause in the legislative proceedings against the queen, may be attended with salutary effects.

The last accounts from Spain state the interesting fact of the actual destruction and sale of the property of the inquisition.

Admiral sir Home Popham, died at Cheltenham on the 11th Sept. He had recently returned from the Jamaica station.

The emperor of Russia, has declined the invitation of the emperor of Austria, to meet his imperial majesty at the camp at Pest.

Passports were signed on Saturday last by his excellency prince Paul Esterhazy, on the application of the queen, for one of her majesty's couriers to pass through the Austrian dominions in Italy. Carlos is the courier appointed to this service; and it is said, we know not how correctly, that one of the objects of his mission is to accompany the celebrated Bergami to London. The courier left London on Monday evening.

Accounts from Corfu of the 4th ult. represent the affairs of the Ali Pacha in desperate situation. The Turkish fleet of 24 sail, men of war and transports, has occupied all the ports of Epirus.

The duke of Cambridge passed through Nuremburg on the 27th ult. on his way to Vienna.

The duchess Catharine, wife of Jerome Bonaparte, has been delivered of a daughter.

Austria continues to pour her troops into Italy. Austrian garrisons are already established in Bologna and Commacchio, in the Pope's territories.

It is understood that orders have been issued by the Austrian cabinet, to prevent the new ambassador from the court of Naples, the duke of Gallo, from passing the Austrian frontiers.

There is a new method practised in Paris, of joining mirrors so perfectly as to make the seam or line of junction invisible. By this art mirrors may be extended to an immense size, at a trifling cost.

The accounts received from Naples and Sicily are of a very gloomy complexion.—In Sicily the people of several towns had risen against each other, and much blood has been shed. In Naples the Carbonari were for establishing a variety of independent republics, such as the Apuleion republic, the republic of the Samnites, &c.

A private letter from Madrid says that a third diplomatic note had been communicated, by order of the emperor of Russia, to the Spanish government, and that this last communication is more satisfactory than either the preceding notes.

The French papers contain a statement from Madrid, that by a vote of the cortes, the Spanish Jesuits as a distinct order, is to be henceforth abolished.

It is stated in a foreign journal, that a sanguinary revolution has taken place at Constantinople, on which occasion one fifth of the population perished.

The government of Bavaria is about to negociate a loan for 30,000,000 florins.

The house of Rederholm, in Stockholm, failed on the 21st ult. for the sum of 400,000 dollars banco.

By a decision of the royal court of Paris, the indictment against the ex-captains Gravier and Bouton, will be preferred at the October assizes. It will be recollected they were taken into custody upon a charge of having deposited the petard which exploded under the window of the apartment of her royal highness the duchess de Berri.

The Journal of the department of l'Isere states—"A courier from Lyons had arrived at Grenoble; the authorities have communicated to the public the contents of the dispatches of which he is the bearer, whence it is concluded that they relate to the removal of some administrative functionaries. During several days past, the police have been extremely active in that town; the innkeepers are rigorously required to supply lists of all strangers." *Paris pap.*

Chevalier Vassali, equerry to her majesty the queen of England, arrived in Milan on the 29th July. Mr. Henry, one of the advocates of her majesty, is also there for the puspose of collecting evidence on behalf of the queen.

From the intelligence of the last whaling ships arrived in England, some of which had proceeded above latitude 80, an opinion prevails, that the discovery ships have found a passage to the Pacific.

A distinct view of the great eclipse of the sun on the 7th was obtained at a place near Edinburgh, for a few minutes through some flying clouds, but was not visible in the city; and the astronomers who were prepared to observe were disappointed.

London, Sept 25.

An account from Rome, mentions an attempt that was made on the night of the 4th, at Civita Cecchia, by a desperate body of malefactors, to seize upon the city, and establish a republic. They amounted to 1600. Their project, however, was discovered and frustrated.

A letter from Dover, says, "The queen's courier, Camera, arrived here this morning, and sailed immediately for Calais. The chevalier Vassali, and some other witnesses for the queen, have proceeded for London.

There are 77,000 Austrians on their march towards Italy, and many more regiments are ordered to be in readiness.

Bergami intends writing a book at Neufchatel, and has applied for license to print the same.

The Sicilians have 60,000 men armed, under the orders of the Junta of Palermo: Messina, Augusta, and Trepina, are all the towns which have declared for Naples. Cantenissetta has been burnt for not taking part with the patriots, who were within 40 miles of Messina, which must surrender.

A Polish and Russian prince, at Bareath, have fought a duel with pistols—the Russian got wounded.

Harvest appears well in England.

Letters had been received at Augsburg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Ali Pacha over the army of the Porte, the commander of which was killed.

Accounts from Berlin state, that 20,000 Prussian troops were ordered to march for Italy.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 1.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. J. Witherspoon, Mr. *Charles Harbert* to Miss *Rebecca Shinn*, both of Philadelphia.

SPAIN.—We have it from such authority as satisfies us of the fact, that the king of Spain has ratified the treaty with the United States for the cession of the Floridas: we are also satisfied that the ratified treaty is now in the United States, and will be submitted to congress, immediately on its assembling next month.

The manifesto, the tyrannic and warlike manifesto of the emperor Alexander, on Spanish affairs, which was lately published, has been explained to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish king and Cortes. The emperor is understood to have declared, in his explanatory state paper, that his manifesto was predicated on the belief that the army had usurped the authority of the kingdom, and dictated to the people by force of arms the present established form of government; but that subsequent advices having conveyed a more correct statement, and his imperial majesty being satisfied that the change in the government has been the act, not of the army, but of the nation, he is now entirely reconciled to the change, and hopes that the constituted authorities and the Spanish people may enjoy prosperity and happiness under the newly established order of things. These explanations and congratulations have been received in the most friendly spirit, and the best relations of friendliness are established between the two governments.

Dem. Press.

The name of the seventy-four, building at Norfolk, was, on the morning of the 16th October, drawn for, agreeably to law, at the navy department, in the presence of the board of navy commissioners, when the state of Delaware, was fortunate enough to obtain the prize: she is, therefore, to be called the DELAWARE. Success attend her! *Nat. Intel.*

On Saturday morning the 21st instand, the ship of the line Delaware was launched at Norfolk, in the presence of a vast number of the people of Norfolk and the surrounding country, and many who came from a distance to see the launch, among whom was a whole company of volunteer infantry from Richmond. The Norfolk Herald says:

"The scene which this interesting occasion conjured into view was grand and enlivening beyond any thing we have ever beheld. The circumjacent scenery of Gosport is naturally picturesque, the perspective above and below being finely relieved by pleasing objects, and the shores opposite beautifully pointed with verdant ground and clustering trees—affording convenient situations for the numerous groups of immense magnitude, and of all sexes and conditions, who displayed themselves to the distance of more than a mile in extent. The river was covered with boats. The steam-boats Virginia, Richmond, Petersburg, and Sea-Horse, were all present and crowded with spectators, amongst whom were an immense number of ladies. The frigate United States, lying at the navy-yard, the Alert store-ship, and several merchant vessels, were also animated with vast numbers of the assembled population: and the navy-yard hospitably received as many as chose to seek situations within its walls to behold the gratifying and imposing spectacle. The number of spectators, in the aggregate, could have been but little short of 20,000."

Fever at Savannah.—From the 1st to the 17th of October, inclusive, there were 151 deaths of the fever.

A letter received at Philadelphia, dated Savannah, October 5, says—"The sickness does not abate—nine deaths, I understand, have to-day already occurred; and I know about as many persons now past recovery.

By private advices, we learn that the British admiral sir H. Popham, has at length concluded a treaty with Christophe, by which he is to pay to the British government at the rate of forty-five dollars a head for every negro which they may land in his dominions. It is presumed the negroes taken on board the slave ships, will by the British be sent to Hayti. We are assured this step has been taken by Christophe, because he has ascertained that his subjects decrease at the rate of six per cent. per annum. *Dem. Press.*

Floridas.—A practice is now pursued in these territories, which may produce injurious consequences.

Slaves who are convicted of crimes in several of the British colonies, and ordered to be transported, are carried by speculators and sold in the Floridas. In the course of time the Floridas will become a second Botany Bay, if the practice is not discontinued. *Nat. Adv.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Union-Town, October 1.

I have just been at the silver mine, near Zanesville, Ohio. Those engaged are working at it with great spirit: they have sunk a shaft ten by twelve feet square to the depth of 115 feet, the whole length of which, except fifteen feet at the top, is through solid rock; they expect to arrive at the supposed stratum of ore by descending fifteen feet farther.

Second Mission to the Osages.

Efforts are making to introduce the blessings of civilization amongst the aborigines of the west. During the past summer, a very respectable mission family were sent to the Osages of the Arkansas territory, by the United Foreign Missionary Society of New York: and since their departure, the same benevolent society, have, through their agent, the Rev. Dr. Milledoller, and aided by the influence of the superintendant of Indian trade at Washington, entered into a covenant with the chief, the counsellor, and the principal warrior of the Osages of the Missouri, to send a missionary family to their destitute region by the first of April next, who will open schools for the instruction of their children, and make known the tidings of salvation to these benighted heathens. The chiefs, when the order was understood, cordially embraced the offer, and on their part stipulated to give the humane visitants land sufficient for their support, and to afford them the necessary protection.

Our readers have long been informed of the extraordinary events that have followed the efforts of Christian Missionaries in the Society Islands in the South sea. The inhabitants of those islands, following the example of Otahelte, the most important of them, under the influence of Pomare, their sovereign, abolished idolatry, destroyed their idol gods, and embraced christianity, in a body. Since that period, great progress has been made by them in knowledge, in civilization, and in morals. Accounts received from the Missionaries in 1819, contain a most interesting series of particulars concerning their advancement in religious knowledge.—A report, dated May 18th, 1819, contains the following:—

"The king, Pomare, has lately erected a large and very long building at Papaca, in the district of Pare, and devoted it to the meetings of the missionary society, which was formed among the Tahitians last year. The building was denominated the royal mission chapel, the dimensions of which are as follows:—It is 712 feet long by 54 wide.—The ridge pole or middle, is supported by 36 massy pillars of the bread fruit tree. The outside posts all around the house are 280.—It has 133 windows with sliding shutters, and 39 doors; the ends are of a semi-circular form. There are three square pulpits, about 260 feet apart from each other, and the extreme ones about 100 feet from the ends of the house. It is filled with forms except an area before each pulpit, and laid with dry grass. The rafters are covered with a fine kind of fringed matting, which is bound on with cords of various colours in a very neat manner; and the ends of the matting are left hanging down like the naval and military flags in St. Paul's cathedral. The whole building is surrounded with a very strong fence of wood, and the space between it and the building is filled with gravel."

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Baltimore, October 24.

A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, in the prison of Baltimore county, on the body of John, alias Charles Miffleton. He was committed on the first of October, as the supposed murderer of Thomas Hungerford, of the state of Virginia. On the 19th of this month, he showed a considerable perturbation of mind; and, calling to him a fellow prisoner, confessed to him the perpetration of the crime for which he stood committed. The verdict of the jury was, that "he came to his death by the hand of God." The attendant physician is of the opinion that his mental, more than his bodily infirmities, were the cause of his death.

Baltimore, October 17.

The rainy season, as the recent one may emphatically be called, has been attended with melancholy effects. The question is not, who in this city, is troubled with the influenza? but, who is not troubled with it? The complaint is so general and pervading, that if we should assert that one half of the population of Baltimore was afflicted with this malady, we should not, probably, wander wide from the fact. Nor is Baltimore alone the theatre of its ravages. We are credibly informed, that in Philadelphia nearly thirty thousand are attacked with this disease comprising, perhaps, one third of its population. We hear from N. York that the proportion is there as great of those who are victims to this malady. The influenza, whenever it does appear, generally carries this formidable sweep; this disease is called, by physicians, an epidemic, or, in other words, it is generated in the atmosphere. Yesterday we were greeted by the appearance of that welcome stranger, the sun, by whose benign agency we are in hopes to be relieved from the company of our inhospitable guest. A Frenchman, who had lived for a long time amidst the smokes, the fogs, and the drizzling rains of London, thus wrote to his correspondent, who resided in the more auspicious climate of France: "When you see the sun, I pray you to give my compliments to him, for I have not seen his face for six weeks!" *Morn. Chron.*

At Vincennes nearly one third of the population, says the Centinel of that place, are confined to their beds by sickness, but the number of doctors is surprisingly few. The farm houses in the neighbourhood are crowded with fugitive convalescents. Nearly all the towns on the water-courses in Indiana and Illinois are in the same situation; which is attributed to the stagnation of the waters.

From the Aurora.

Mr. Guille's Ascension at Philadelphia.

I started at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes, on Saturday afternoon the 14th October. By some mistake, and many people interfering to assist me in ascending, the balloon lost a considerable quantity of the gas. In less than five minutes, I ascended to the distance of 1000 feet, when the earth disappeared to my view; there was not a sufficiency of distance between my situation and the earth, that to disengage myself from the balloon, would have been attended with great danger. In this situation, when I could not see any part of the earth, I remained about 30 minutes, when I was transferred to a clear region, and had the advantage of the sun, which made the earth appear to me to be covered with snow; from thence I entered another region of clouds, much darker than the former ones, and having no valve to my balloon, I was obliged to ascend much higher than I would otherwise have done. In this situation, when I ascended above 35,000 feet, according to the calculation I made with the help of a barometer, which I had with me, the air was so obscure, that I could neither see the balloon or parachute, and, owing to the great cold I experienced, and also the fatigue, I fell asleep, and slept for some time. I would still have continued to ascend, had it not been for the wet state of the balloon, which made it very heavy, and to this I attribute the cause why my descent was sooner than I expected. A singular circumstance, and which I never have experienced, happened to me in my descent—during the time I remained surrounded by clouds, I could distinctly hear the report of some guns—I attribute this to the atmosphere being generally covered with clouds; and I believe that a commotion in the air will sooner communicate it to a dark than a clear atmosphere. When I got to the ground, in an open field, and having no grappling irons, I was dragged about the distance of Market-street, until the balloon was arrested in its course by a forest, where, with the assistance of some persons, I was able to get out of my basket and secure the balloon. Mr. Ralph H. Smith, to whom I herewith offer my sincere thanks, was kind enough to accompany me to Trenton, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES GUILLE.

The Rev. Henry Heap, the present vicar of Bradford, in Yorkshire (England), upon his entering upon his living, sent word to all his parishoners who were quakers, that he should never enforce his tithes from them, adding, that "what they could not conscientiously pay, he could not conscientiously receive."

Brattleborough, (Vt.) Oct. 3.

Important Arbitration.—A decision of some importance to the public took place at this village on the 30th ult. An action was brought in the United States Circuit Court, by Mr. William Salisbury against Mr. John Dole of this place, for an infringement of his patent fire-place. It was taken out of court and referred to his honour judge White, of Putney, and Asa Green and Joseph Clark, esquires, of this town. Models of stoves were produced, the same in principle, which were in being many years previous to Mr. Salisbury's patent. The arbitrators awarded Mr. Dole fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents cost.

John Adams, the venerable ex-president, has been elected a member of the Massachusetts convention just chosen, by an unanimous vote of the town in which he resides.

Lieutenant colonel Anthony Gale, commandant of marines, has been dismissed from the marine corps, by the sentence of a general court martial; which sentence has been approved by the president of the United States.

Wells, late of Virginia, who murdered a Mr. Perry some time since in Clarke county, Georgia, was tried on the 6th of October and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung on the 21st of October.

Large Fields of Indian Corn.—At the Otsego county (N. Y.) cattle show and fair, held at Cooperstown on the 2d and 3d ultimo, the first premium for the best acre of Indian corn, 125 bushels and 4 quarts, was awarded to David Taft, of Richfield; and the second, for the next best acre, 120½ bushels, to Isaac Lightman, of Laurens.

There were five other applicants for the same premiums, viz. Daniel Smith, of Butternuts, who raised 118 bushels and 4 quarts of corn on one acre of land; George H. Derbyshire, of Hartwick, who raised 117 bushels; John Derthick, of Richfield, 111 bushels; Levi Wood, of Middlefield, 95 bushels and 4 quarts; and Elias Fitch, of Plainfield, 90 bushels and 28 quarts.

Albany, (N. Y.) October 14.

Extraordinary.—A small twig was taken, on the 7th instant, from a tree belonging to Mr. Daniel L'Amoureaux, in the town of Renselaerville, on which was a cluster of full grown apples, twenty-nine in number, so closely situated that twenty-one of them occupy only four inches and a half of the twig on which they grew. All of them touched each other, and there was not an apple but what touched at least two, some three, some four, some five, and one of them touched seven other apples, as they hung upon the twig when taken from the tree.

Pomona Wine.—It is said that several of the agricultural societies have adopted regulations for the encouragement of American beverage at their annual jubilees. Currant wine is to be substituted for Claret; and the great staple of New England, Cider, is to furnish a substitute for Madeira. The following is the receipt to make it: *Boston Centinel.*

"Take cider, made of sound apples, sweet from the press, and leach it through a barrel filled with clean dry sand. After it has passed through carefully drain it off into a brass or copper kettle, in which it must be boiled one hour over a slow fire, and skimmed clean. After it has been taken off and cooled, strain it through a fine cloth, and put it into a cask that is perfectly clean. Set it in a cool part of the cellar, and let it remain five or six weeks, when one quart of the best French Brandy, and one pound of raisins must be added to eight gallons.

"It ought to be made a year, at least, before it is used; it is needless to state that the quality of the liquor will be improved by age."

Hartford, Con. Oct. 3.

The "Pedal Printing Press," recently invented by A. A. Cooley, of this city, is not only new in its principles, and novel in its operation, but it facilitates press work quite one third beyond all other presses, and as a labour-saving machine may be ranked among the most important of recent inventions. The whole movement of the bed and form of types is affected by the foot, applied to a lever, and the whole power of the press is produced in the same way. It is to a certain degree a self-moving machine, and when in operation, is but little more than amusement to the labourer, and a high gratification to the spectator. We have one on a small scale at our office, which we have seen in operation, and invite our brother editors and printers to see for themselves. *Editors Mercury.*

[We understand a press has been invented in Boston, which is operated by a crank, and thus effects the beating of the form and the impression of the sheets.]

Boston Palladium.

Heat at Bagdad.—On the 26th of August of last year, the thermometer at Bagdad rose, in the shade, to 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and at midnight was 108 degrees; may persons died, and the priests propagated a report that the day of judgment was at hand.

So rapid was the growth of grass in Russia this year, that, in about 14 days after the snow had dissolved off the meadows, the hay harvest commenced.

Mushrooms.—Doctor Darwin, in his Phytologia, informs us, that of *two hundred* species of this vegetable or vegito-animal product, only *two* or *three* can be safely used as food, or as condiment. Every year we have, in our public journals, notices of the fatal effects of eating mushrooms. We are informed that a respectable family in this city, very lately, suffered severely from the use of this product, which, however palatable, is so frequently pernicious in its effects, that it ought to be universally shunned.

Nat. Intel.

State of North-Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1820.

William Armstrong and Polly his wife, James Bryan and Catharine his wife, John Dickey and Sally his wife, Victor Rountree, Jane Robinson, Alexande Robinson, and Elizabeth Robinson, vs. *William Robinson and Michael Robinson.* } Petition for the division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Michael Robinson resides without the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the *Hillsborough Recorder* for three weeks successively, that the said Michael Robinson make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Hillsborough, October 9, 1820. 38—3w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1820.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Orange county, will be exposed to public sale at the market house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of November next, one seventh part of

Three Lots of Land,

on the waters of Eno river, adjoining the lands of William Cain and others, being part of the lands of the late John Cain, deceased, and allotted to the children of John Woods, in the partition and division of said Cain's estate; it being the undivided share of Betsey Woods, one of the children of the said John Woods, in the said three lots of land. A credit of six months will be given for one sixth part of the purchase money, twelve months credit for another sixth part, and two years for the remaining four sixth parts, the purchase money to bear interest. Bonds with approved security will be required, and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by the clerk and master of this court.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Hillsborough, Oct. 9. 38—ts

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of

Cold and Warm-Pressed CASTOR OIL,

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38—3w

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.

Aug. 16.

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the 11th of November next, at Chapel Hill, the House and Lot late the property of James Ward of that place. The house is neat, with several out houses, and an excellent well. A part of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale.

Mark M. Henderson.

October 24. 37—

NOTICE.

BROKE from the stable of the subscriber, on Sunday morning last, a *DARK BAY HORSE*, about five feet high; has on his left side a knot, about the size of a hickory nut, which appears to have arisen from working him in bad traces; has also a nicked tail, which he carries pretty high. A generous reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, about ten miles west from Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Trollinger's bridge, or give information where he may be found.

P. P. Ashe.

October 21. 37—tf

ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE Election for choosing fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the several counties of this state, on the second Thursday of November next, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly of 1815.

The following is the republican ticket for electors, proposed by a caucus at the last general assembly, with the exception of Thomas Kenan, who is recommended by the corresponding committee, in the place of Joseph T. Rhodes, now deceased, viz.

Robert Love, of Haywood.
Jesse Franklin, of Surry.
Michael M'Leary, of Mecklenburg.
Francis Locke, of Rowan.
Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
Alexander Gray, of Randolph.
Benj H. Covington, of Richmond.
James Mebane, of Orange.
Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.
John Hall, of Warren.
George Outlaw, of Bertie.
Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan.
Lewis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
Henry J. G. Ruffin, of Greene.
Thomas Kenan, of Duplin.

Thomas Ruffin,
John A. Ramsay,
Willis Alston,
Arch. A. M'Neill,
Henry Potter,
} Corresponding Committee.

October 9.

PRIZE MEDALS,

OFFERED BY THE

Humane Society of Philadelphia.

THE discoveries which have attended the recent labours of physiologists, have encouraged the managers of the Humane Society to believe, that continued attention to the consideration of Suspended Animation, may be productive of benefit, they are therefore induced once more to offer,

For the best practical dissertation on the means of restoring persons apparently dead from drowning, a Gold Medal of the value of three hundred dollars.

For the second best dissertation, a Gold Medal of the value of two hundred dollars.

The dissertations may be written in the English, French or Latin language, accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence.

They must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of the First month, (January), 1822.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the college of physicians of Philadelphia; and those which are not successful, shall be returned to their authors.

By order of the managers.

Joseph Crukshank, Pres't.

J. Wilson Moore, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, 6th mo. (June) 14, 1820.

N. B. Editors of newspapers through the United States, will please give the above a few insertions.

Sept. 20. 33—

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

From the Connecticut Courant.

CATTLE SHOW HYMN.

The circling year, with joy elate,
Again convokes a hardy race,
And bids them, crown'd with wealth and peace,
The footsteps of her bounty trace.

Spring, gave in tears, a promise fair,
Bright *Summer's* smile the pledge sustain'd;
And *Autumn* like a reaper brown,
Their cup of treasured sweetness drain'd.

Firm Toil, his sons from culture'd fields
Summons, with tone as bold as free,
As erst, through Israel's vale was heard,
The festive trump of jubilee.

The lowing herds from pastures green,
Still wandering, swell the lengthen'd train,
And gentle beauteous flocks are seen,
Like shows amid the thronging plain.

Redundant Earth, our mother kind,
Her varied gifts profusely, lends,
And silent points the grateful mind
To Heaven, from whence all good descends.

From whence the dew, the beam, the shower,
Propitious cheer the springing sod,
That Labor, while he reaps the fruit,
May pour his Harvest Hymn to GOD.

To the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder.

SIR,

Anxious to promote the good of my country, anxious to stimulate the youth thereof to acquire a knowledge of the history of their own country, I am induced to submit a few reflections to you for publication.

Though the state of literature in N. Carolina be in some degree flattering, yet it is to be lamented that so many of our youth are brought up in ignorance. It seems to be a prevalent and very erroneous opinion among the yeomenry of the state, that for a farmer no education, nor reading is requisite; or rather, that literature is perfectly useless except to professional men. Hence arises the great aversion of the planters to what they contemptuously call "book farming." But happy must every friend to science be, to perceive that anxiety for knowledge, which prevails among some classes of the community. The fetters of prejudice are gradually growing weaker, and we may with joy anticipate the day when the clouds of ignorance shall be dispelled by the bright rays of the sun of science.—Those whose fathers thought education an idle and even injurious acquisition, convinced of its utility and intrinsic excellence, are determined that their sons shall taste the fruit of the fair tree of knowledge, from the benefit of which they themselves have been excluded. A land of liberty is best calculated for the promotion of learning. O that my countrymen would all avail themselves of the inestimable advantages with which they are favoured!

The study of history is of peculiar interest to man. History is an excellent school of instruction. It is there that we find so many able masters in all the sublime arts. It is there, we find the best human models for our conduct. It is a source of regret, that though some of our young men, who have good opportunities for the acquisition of general knowledge, are disposed to make themselves acquainted with the history of other nations and of ancient times; yet they are too apt to neglect that of their own. Surely the history one's own country should be considered of the first importance; and after that is acquired, then we may extend our knowledge to other countries. It would indeed appear ridiculous for a young man, often conversing with great fluency and correctness upon the history of Greece and Rome, to be unable to join in conversation respecting his own country. Every youth knows, that there was a revolution, and consequently a war between the United States and Great Britain. He can tell you that the United States, after an arduous struggle, were declared free and independent; but as to the circumstances, previous to, during, and subsequent to that revolution, he is too apt to be difficient.

Let it be, therefore, the study of all to be in particular well versed in the history of their own country.

B. J. W.

Mount Repose, Orange County.

THE CRITICAL OBSERVER.

"Industry and frugality are the handmaids to fortune."

It was a custom with my uncle Bartholomew, to take a walk every morning, during the summer months: and it often happened that I accompanied him in his diurnal peregrinations. It was to one of these walks that I am indebted for the above proverb. We had, in the course of our rambles, arrived in the middle of a lane which divided the fields of two neighbouring farmers—both of whom were known to my uncle—when he stopped short, and I thought by his looks, that he intended some wholesome advice—I was not wrong:—"Dominic," said he, "here is an admirable illustration of the arguments which I have been advancing every day in favour of industry and economy: examine those fields well—those on the left are the property of a *slothful spendthrift;* those on the right, of an *industrious economist.*"

I did as I was commanded, and was sensibly struck with the contrast: Those on the left were overrun with weeds, and covered with rubbish—the fences were in ruins—and herds of cattle were feeding on the only field of grain which the weeds had spared! Quite different were the fields on the right.—There they were covered with a delightful crop, and waved their yellow lustre to every breeze, cheering the heart of the weary husbandman with hopes of a plentiful harvest—the rubbish was collected in heaps to be burned—and in vain might the cattle which desolated the fields on the left, attempt to gain a passage through the well made fences—every thing intimated a close attention to the labors of a husbandman.

"Dominic," resumed my uncle, pleased with the delight pictured on my countenance, "Dominic, remember the old proverb—"INDUSTRY and FRUGALITY are the handmaids to FORTUNE!" Saying this, my uncle resumed his walk, and I returned home well pleased.

Being on a visit to a relation who resided in a great commercial city, we were invited to take a *family dinner* with an acquaintance of my uncle's. Now as a "family dinner" at my uncle's was a thing in which I took great delight, I anticipated great pleasure from our afternoon's visit, and accordingly set out with no small degree of satisfaction to "honour" the friendly invitation.

But, who can picture the astonishment I evinced on being ushered into the *magnificent* mansion of our host—the floors of the hall and rooms were covered with the most superb Turkish carpets—the walls decorated with landscapes—the rooms lined with the most costly furniture—and the sideboards groaned beneath the weight of the massive plate which adorned them. The mistress of the family and her daughters were dressed like queens, and seemed rather better *caparisoned* (I cannot call it by a better name) for a ball-room, than for receiving two plain citizens at a *family dinner*. The dress of the sons beggared all description for foppery and foolishness. But, oh! for the pen of an epicure to describe the dinner to which we set down! Ragouts, fricassees, roasts, broils, &c. &c. and served up by the liveried blackamoors, in a style almost as pompous as would be required by that great stickler for etiquette, the emperor of China.

Yet, notwithstanding all this appearance of wealth, our host was continually exclaiming against the *hardness of the times*. He was continually harrassed by duns—his property was piece after piece, disappearing—his credit paralysed—and his comfort gone. And why? Because the dressing rooms of his wife and daughters were like miliner's shops—his sons spendthrifts and fops—his house furnished like a palace—and his *family dinners* more like *ambassador's feasts!* And how can he remedy it? Why, retrench—retrench! Let him give his sons good trades—let his wife and daughters, instead of reading novels and promenading the streets, make their own clothes—let him sell his costly furniture, and pay his debts—and let a *family dinner* of a round of beef and a plate of cabbage, be served up by a single servant, in a plain livery, and my word for it, he will realize the proverb, that "industry and frugality are the handmaids to fortune."

National Advocate.

OF THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS.

Translated from the French of Monsieur de La Lande.

The resemblance that is seen between the planets and the earth has caused many great philosophers to believe that the planets were also destined to receive living beings, and are inhabited. The idea of plurality of worlds is found in those ancient Greek poems attributed to Orpheus. The Pythagoreans taught that the stars were so many worlds. Many ancient philosophers admitted even an infinity of worlds beyond the reach of our eyes. The Epicureans were of the same opinion, and Metrodorus thought it as absurd to suppose that there was only one inhabited world, as to suppose that only one ear of corn could grow in a large field. There have been some who would only allow inhabitants to the moon. A much more ample detail of the opinions of the ancients upon the plurality of worlds may be seen in Fabricius, and the Memoir of Monsieur Bonamy. Hevelius calls the inhabitants of the moon Selenitæ, and he has examined all the phenomena observed in this planet.

The plurality of worlds has been since ornamented with all the graces and wit that can be put in physical conjectures, by M. de Fontenelle; and M. Huygens has a dissertation, at great length, upon this matter. In effect, the resemblance is so perfect between the earth and the other planets, that, if we suppose the earth made to be inhabited, we cannot well doubt but what the other planets were equally made for the same purpose; and if we conceive any necessary relation between the existence of our terrestrial globe and that of mankind, we are forced to extend the same necessary relation to the other planets. He who would refuse to do so, would be as inconsequent as one who, seeing that one of a species of animals contains bowels, should believe that all others of the same species might contain only stones.

We see six planets around the sun; the earth is the third of them: they have a movement of rotation like the earth; they have, like it, spots, inequalities, and mountains; there are three of them that have moons or satellites; the earth, one of the three, has one moon or satellite. Jupiter is flatted at the poles, like the earth. In short, there is not one visible character of resemblance that is not actually observed between the planets and the earth.

Is it possible to suppose that the existence of living and thinking beings is confined to our earth? Upon what can this privilege be founded, except upon the narrow and timid imaginations of those who cannot raise themselves beyond the objects of their immediate sensations? What is said of the six planets that turn around our sun, must naturally extend itself to all the planetary systems that surround the stars. Every fixed star appears to be, like our sun, a luminous and immoveable body. If our sun is made to retain and enlighten the planets that revolve around it, we ought to presume the same thing of the fixed stars that appear to be suns, and that they too have their planets revolving around them. And if we suppose that the existence of inhabitants of the earth has any necessary relation with that of the terrestrial globe, we must suppose inhabitants in all other planets. There have been writers as timid as religious, who have reproved this system, as contrary to religion. This seems to be but badly to maintain the glory of the Creator. If the extent of his works announce his power, can there be given a more magnificent and sublime an idea of it? We see at the simple view several thousand stars; and there is not a region of the heavens, in which an ordinary perspective glass does not show many more than the naked eye can distinguish. When we use the great telescopes we discover a new order of things, and another multitude of stars, that we should not have suspected with the ordinary glasses; and the more perfect the instruments are, the more this infinity of new worlds multiplies and extends itself: the idea pierces beyond the telescope, and discovers a new multitude of worlds, infinitely greater than what our weak and limited vision can trace. The imagination goes still farther, and in vain seeks for limits to its range. What an astonishing spectacle!

From the National Gazette.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE.

From the Notes of an old Officer.

"The Indians came into the treaty at Fort Washington in the most friendly manner; except the Shawahanees—the most conceited and most warlike of the aborigines: the first in at a battle—the last at a treaty. Three hundred of their finest warriors, set off in all their paint and feathers, filed into the council house. Their number and demeanour, so unusual at an occasion of this sort, was altogether unexpected and suspicious. The United States' stockade mustered seventy men.

"In the centre of the hall, at a little table, sat the commissary general Clark, the indefatigable scourge of these very marauders—general Richard Butler, and the hon. Mr. Parsons—there were present also, a capt. Denny, who, I believe, is still alive, and can attest this story. On the part of the Indians an old council sachem and a war chief took the lead: the latter, a tall raw-boned fellow, with an impudent and villanous look, made a boisterous and threatening speech, which operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum; to signify they were prepared for either event, peace or war. Clarke exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his left-hand, and his elbow resting on the table: he raised his little cane and pushed the sacred wampum off the table with very little ceremony—every Indian at the same moment started from his seat, with one of those sudden, simultaneous, and peculiarly savage sounds, which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten.

"Parsons, more civil than military in his habits, was poorly fitted for an emergency that probably embarrassed even the hero of Saratoga—the brother and father of soldiers. At this juncture Clarke rose—the scrutinizing eye cowered at his glance—he stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol, and ordered them to leave the hall—they did so, apparently involuntarily.

"They were heard all that night debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war, the old sachem for peace: the latter prevailed; and the next morning they came back and sued for peace."

From Dallas's Travels.

EVENING ORISONS IN SPAIN.

There is nothing with which a foreigner, unacquainted with the religious customs of Spain, is so struck, as the performance of the Orison, or prayers at sunset. The reflection, that at the same moment, or rather an unbroken succession of moments, there is a general suspension of all work and conversation, and that a *National act of Adoration* in silence is taken place throughout the kingdom, renders it truly awful and imposing.—Our author has given us the following picture of the Orisons as offered the on Almeda, or public walk in Cadiz:

"The sun had been some time apparently enlarging the circumferance of his orb; his brilliant disk had gradually received its evening tinge of red, and now his last ray darted upwards from the refulgent bosom of the ocean, streaking with gold the expanded edge that veiled his face. It was the signal of the Orisons or evening prayers, which being repeated by the tolling of the bell of every church, the whole city, the whole kingdom, addressed a prayer and a thanksgiving to the Almighty Being who had brought the day to a close.

"The crowd upon the Almeda, whose busy hum and footsteps mingled their bruit upon the ear, like the fall of waters, where the course of a gentle streamlet is broken by some impending rock now stood still, and there prevailed, as if by magic, a sudden, profound and awful silence.

"At the sound of the bell, the carriages stopped; all who were sitting arose; those who were walking remained in the position in which this moment overtook them; all conversation was suspended; and every one repeated an inward prayer. The sign of the cross, which closed the prayer of each, was the signal for breaking off this holy silence; every one gave a salutation to those who surrounded him, known or unknown, and then the stream flowed on, unaltered in its course."

INDIAN SUMMER.

The New Hampshire Centinal has given the following extract from one of the occasional sermons of Dr. Freeman, which is finely descriptive of that beautiful season denominated INDIAN SUMMER:—

"The south west is the pleasantest wind which blows in New England. In the month of October, in particular, after the frosts which commonly take place at the end of September, it frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors. If at this season a man of an affectionate heart and ardent imagination should visit the tombs of his friends, the southwestern breezes, as they breathe through the glowing trees, would seem to him almost articulate. Though he might not be so wrapt in enthusiasm as to fancy that the spirits of his ancestors were whispering in his ear; yet he would at least imagine that he heard the still small voice of God. This charming season is called the Indian Summer; a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent god, Cantautowwit, or the south-western god; the god who is superior to all other beings—who sends them every blessing which they enjoy, and to whom the souls of their fathers go after their decease."

Oya Poc, or a new and immediate cure for the Tooth-ache.

The German papers mention the following trick, which was lately played at Vienna:—"A man entered a coffee house with his hand pressed close against his cheek, groaning, stamping, and exhibiting every symptom of violent indisposition. He took a seat, called for some punch, and made useless efforts to swallow it. Several persons collected around him, to enquire his illness; he replied that he was tormented by a violent fit of tooth-ache, which resisted every remedy. Various things were prescibed for him, but without effect. At length a man who was playing at billiards in an adjoining room, stepped forward and said, 'allow me to prescribe for the gentleman; I possess a remedy which I am certain will cure him in five minutes.' He drew from his pocket a box, filled with small chips of a yellow kind of wood, 'here sir, apply this to your teeth.—The patient did as he was directed, and to the astonishment of every one present, he immediately experienced a diminution of pain;—the remedy operated as if by enchantment, and in less than a quarter of an hour he was completely relieved, and drank his bowl of punch to the health of his deliverer. 'Sir, (said he) you have performed a most wonderful cure, and I shall be eternally grateful to you if you inform me where your valuable remedy can be purchased.' 'No where, (replied the billiard player)—I procured it during my last visit to South America, and brought it home with me for my private use; the Indians of *Oya-Poc* never use any other remedy.'—'Well, surely you will not refuse to let me have a few pieces of the wood—impossible!—I only ask 20 pieces, and I will give you a ducat for each.' 'Well, I consent out of pure humanity; but mind you are the only person to whom I can grant such a favour.' Every one present now wished to have some portion of the divine wood of *Oya Poc;* all were subject to the tooth ache; all claimed the sacred rights of humanity, and the compassionate traveller was obliged to part with nearly all his chips of wood, and to fill his box with ducats. The master of the coffee house, unwilling to suffer such an opportunity to escape him, had the good fortune to purchase 10 pieces of the wonderful wood.

We know not whether the remedy will opperate as effectually on the good people of Vienna as on the savages of Oya Poc; but the keeper of the *cafe* has remarked, that neither the doctor nor his grateful patient have ever since made their appearance in his coffee house.'

SUPERSTITION.

At Cologne, the darkest and ugliest town in Germany, there are two wooden horses painted white, *looking out of a window* in one of their old buildings. The history of these horses is gratuitously at the service of travellers. "A wealthy young woman was formerly buried from this house with very rich ornaments, which the grave digger having observed, he went in the night to rob the corpse. Hardly had the coffin been opened, when the woman stood up, and seizing the lanthorn, which the astonished sexton dropped in his fright, walked immediately home; she knocked at the door; the maid opened the window and asked who was there? Your mistress was answered. The girl flew to apprize her master, who was not perhaps too well pleased at the news, for he exclaimed: "It is as impossible that this should be my wife as that the two horses in the stable should run up stairs and look out of the window." Wonderful to relate, the nags trotted up stairs, and have looked out there ever since! The poor man had no remedy but to take back his resuscitated wife, who lived seven years longer with him, wove a great quantity of linen, which, together with a set of paintings, exhibiting the whole story, is still to be seen in a neighbouring church."

Riesneck's Travels.